

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY : : : DECEMBER 27

## THE MAKING OF A SOLDIER

In one of the current periodicals, Kinoshita, a Japanese writer, tells of the making of the Japanese army, or rather, of the development of muscle and nerve in a national way, which makes the Japs such famous fighters. Athletic exercises begin in babyhood. The four-year-old boy is sent out with a fencing master who makes him stand barefooted in the snow and strike with his bamboo sword until he is covered with perspiration. The Japanese idea of physical development is to undergo hardships and take a certain amount of physical exercise every day in the year if an active life is desired. The father tells the son that some day he will be called upon to fight for his country—therefore he must live the life that he will be compelled to live when he joins the army. This part of his training means that he must live on the army ration. The daily diet of the boy is simple and not too plentiful. He will have rice, some vegetables, a little dried fish, but rarely meat. The upshot of it all is that he rarely goes into the army unaccustomed to hard marches and privations.

But more essential than the fine bodily condition in which the boy finds himself on entering the army is the mental training which he has received through life. This training is to give him courage and strength of soul. It shocks to some extent our Occidental ideas, but no one can deny that it has resulted in the most extraordinary example of steadiness of nerve which the world has ever witnessed. The small boy is told the most horrible ghost stories. He has inherited superstitions far more numerous than those of the American or English boy. Professional story-tellers work on his imagination amidst the most ghastly surroundings and then he is required to go alone in the darkness to some graveyard and spend an hour among the tombstones. Mr. Kinoshita relates one anecdote which gives an insight to the ethical view of such performances. There was a boy of his acquaintance who had acquired the reputation of being somewhat girlish. His friends believed that it would require a good deal to build up an iron stability in this boy's nerves, so they subjected him to many ordeals. One night he was required to pass by a castle moat under a thick roof of old willows. This place was noted for its ghastly manifestations. We quote the rest of the story as follows:

"It was past midnight. Before him all was black. As he walked on he could hear the sound of rain whipping the thick leaves of the weeping willows. All of a sudden he saw something that made him pause. Not far from where he stood he saw a blue flame curling up from the ground toward a willow branch. For all the world it was the ghost-fire of ten thousand stories told him. He looked at it, motionless. Then, suddenly, out of the willow, came a white apparition. The boy dropped his umbrella. In an instant his sword was out. With wild eyes guided by the ghost-fire the boy attacked the apparition with his sword. That his older playmate, who was playing ghost, escaped with a few slight wounds was because the older boy happened to be such a superb swordsman."

Did this rencontre give the lad the respect of his fellows? Far from it. He was marked as a hopeless case. As Mr. Kinoshita says:

"But this boy who appeared to the conclusion of the sword so hastily was forever disgraced. Under such circumstances it was expected of every child that he would certainly make a thorough investigation with cool nerve and steady eyes. Nothing was considered so disgraceful to the samurai as the hasty appeal to the sword. Not only was the boy disgraced, but he brought disgrace upon the family. The one great aim toward which the disciples of Yomai ever toil is to train themselves to such an extent that nothing would disturb the calm presence of mind and the steadiness of nerve under circumstances however trying."

Mr. Kinoshita says he despairs of making the Occidental mind understand just how the Japanese look at death. "In the Far East," he says, "we say that life is something that is quite superfluous. You have never seen life, never smelt, heard, touched it. It is nothing but an expression of the eternal entity, the noumenon. When, therefore, you say you have killed a man or plucked a flower, you have only destroyed one expression of the eternal entity, which you have never touched—with which it is beyond your power to meddle. Death to the Nippon soldier is a form of sleep. To have so glorious an opportunity as dying for the national existence of his country, for the glory of his flag, is, indeed, in the eyes of the Nippon soldier an extreme of luxury. It is unreasonable, therefore, for you to be amazed at the sight of the Nippon soldier hurling himself against the Russian fortifications at Liao Yang and against the quick fliers at the Nanshan. A Japanese soldier of the reserves will come to headquarters offering his services to his young wife and small children to make their way the best they can."

He will apologize for not having more money for the cause. If he were in this civilized America he would be lucky if he escaped a lunatic asylum. In our heathen Nippon, however, such cases as this are entirely too numerous to be mentioned separately."

A very complete digest of Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, together with the Governor's legislative recommendations to Congress in full, will be found in this issue of the Advertiser. This is matter that is of the last interest to the people of the Territory. The Governor, in making up his report, has clearly sought to present the matter that he has to give in interesting form, as well as in the way to draw direct attention to the needs of Hawaii. It is a new departure in official documents, and a welcome one. The Governor's report, in fact, will be found to be good reading aside from its advocacy of the best interests of the commonwealth. In addition to the report and recommendations of the Governor, the volume contains separate reports from the several heads of departments, and a number of most interesting papers upon the leading industries of the Territory, each written by an expert. The present publication, by the Advertiser is the first time the report has been given to the public, although this paper has heretofore given some inkling of important matters contained in the document.

The appropriation by Congress of \$100,000 for a leper hospital in Hawaii would mean that it would be under the direction and management of a federal bureau or department, probably the Marine Hospital service. What would that either be, or mean, but the taking over the control and care of the lepers by the United States Government?—Star.

In that case hadn't the Legislature better stop appropriating for the expenses of the Settlement and give Jack McVeigh notice? Up to this time the Territory had been in ignorance of any intent on the part of the United States to assume its Molokai guardianship. Where did the Star get the news?

Something has occurred to stop the progress of the Pratt boom in Washington though, for all that, Mr. Pratt may get the prize. So far as a choice among aspirants is concerned, the Postmaster General suffers from an embarrassment of riches. Mr. Pratt, Mr. Oat and Mr. Kenake all have their good points and nothing serious can be said against either. Possibly the Governor will be called upon to cut the Gordian knot with a definite recommendation.

The Fourth District Republican Committee has put its foot down hard on the little conspiracy to deprive the local Republican party of its best leaders. Hence the smelt in the air of overdone zeal. The resolutions passed unanimously by the Committee show where the Republican party stands and how small an influence the plotters really have in their own districts.

The Japanese seem to be after one division of the Baltic fleet, intending to crush it with a superior force. The effort is to prevent a junction and whip the enemy in detail. Why the Russians should have divided their fleet in the first place, unless for coaling reasons, is an unanswerable query. Certainly they took great tactical risks in doing so.

And now the Washington people want Governor Carter to come on and glide up the committee consultations with Jack. Congress, in its pursuit of Territorial data, needs them both. Perhaps some day the people of Hawaii will wake up and send one or the other to the House as a Delegate.

If a deal should be made with the A-H line for lower fares there would be a chance to do some business with Seattle. The latter is a port of call after San Francisco. Up in the Sound country a strong demand could be easily brought on for Hawaiian bananas and pineapples.

The Christmas trade of the town is about what it was last year. But at that time there were 3000 sailors in port. For the stores to have kept up to the holiday standard then set is a sure sign of improving popular finances.

Debs' vote, in the official returns, dwindles to less than 400,000. That is better. A million for Debs, as was first reported, would have been an indictment of the country's morals.

Come to think it was a man named Pinkham whom the Advertiser smoked out of the plumber's trust.

## A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY will throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic.

**THERAPION, No. 3**—than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, with the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AGAIN, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to raise into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

**THERAPION** is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

## THE SIMPLE LIFE.

It is a good sign that Pastor Wagner's little book, "The Simple Life," should have taken the country by storm. It is many years, perhaps as long ago as the advent of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that any book has sold so well in the United States. The cartoon in the Sunday Advertiser showing the street hawker offering "The Simple Life" to a sluggish voluptuary, was not out of the way, for the work is sold at the curb all over New York and other cities, is to be found on the railway cars and in the news stands and in tens of thousands of offices and homes. Surely there must be some latent impulse or emotion, some deep seated instinct which the book draws out, or it would not sell so well. There is nothing strenuous or exciting about it; no plot, no glitter, nothing morbid; just a manly and simple appeal for a return to that life which made our fathers and mothers strong when full of years, and accumulated the great inheritance of health which so many of us are spending rashly as we go along. The multitudes that hasten to read "The Simple Life," save those who merely do so from curiosity, must feel the need of it or they would let it alone. And we repeat that this is a good sign.

The world is beginning to see that the conquering races are those whose lives are least corrupted by luxury; and that the same is true of the conquering men. The simple days of Rome were its great days; the simple days of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether in the old world or the new, were its noblest ones. And if there is anything in the Yellow Peril it is due to the fact that the Asiatic races are living in simple houses, wearing simple clothes, eating plain food and having few wants. The nation which is shaking the world today with the tread of its armies and the thunder of its broadsides is made up of rice and fish eaters, of hard, out-of-door laborers, of athletes; a people like the Moors, who conquered Spain with no other weapons than a handful of darts. Woe to the race, whatever its past glories may be, which rises from the banquet board or the silken couch to cross swords with these men of nature. It will go down before them as the slothful Romans did before the fierce invading Huns.

If Pastor Wagner can induce our countrymen to return to the plain living and high thinking of the early New England days he will deserve well of the republic. Things that sap the strength of America are the vastness of its riches and the diffusion of its enervating comforts. "As wealth accumulates, men decay." Back to the simple life is a course that would have saved Babylon and Tyre, Rome and Greece, and all the splendid Imperial states that rose in goatskins and died in purple.

## DATA ABOUT JAPAN.

One of the most interesting books recently published is "Japan in the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" which was issued by the Imperial Japanese Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for distribution at St. Louis and which has also been quite widely distributed by the Japanese consuls. It is a substantial volume of 840 pages bound in green cloth with the national emblem, the chrysanthemum stamped in gold upon the cover.

Inside the volume is a mine of information about Japan. It is divided into eight parts and has a supplement on the island of Formosa. Part I, deals with the Geography, Population, Administrative System and Land System of the Empire. All these subjects are fully treated and tables of statistics appended. Part II, deals with Agriculture, Forestry, Mining and Metallurgy and Fisheries. Part III, is a full account of Manufacturing in the empire and Part IV, a review of Foreign Trade, together with the laws governing it, tariffs and the like.

The fifth division of the book is a full account of the Finances of Japan, both of the history and the present system, national and private. The next part is devoted to the Army and Navy and gives full tables of warships and all statistics of interest regarding the fighting strength of the nation. Part VII, is devoted to Communications, telegraphic, postal and telephonic and to Transportation by land and sea. The last part is a review of Education in Japan. A supplement is devoted to the statistics of Formosa. The scope of the work is so large that no newspaper article can do it justice. Suffice it to say that it is an invaluable mine of information about Japan and is a credit to its compiler, the Hon. Haruki Yamawaki, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and one of the World's Fair Commissioners. The translation has been well done and the book is in excellent English.

It has been suggested to the Advertiser that the Honolulu Gas Co. should lay its mains in the streets intended soon to be macadamized before that work is done. Otherwise, it will be the old story of ripping up thousands of dollars' worth of road work done at the public expense. Even if the company undertook to leave the streets as good as it found them, there would still be a waste of money and the public sure to be the loser in the long run. Besides, undertakings of this kind are seldom enforced against holders of public franchises and contractors. The construction of the first section of the sewer system transformed miles of newly macadamized streets into rough and bumpy stretches, some of which were almost impassable for vehicles in the next rainy season.

Now that "Suffering Boer" Lake has come to the rescue of the Public Works Department in the matter of that tamping and pressing machine the Government would do well to put a few extra watchdogs about the Treasury, bulldozers preferred. When the "Suffering Boer" is around proposing public machinery contracts things begin to look gloomy for the taxpayers.

Pinkham is also inventing some facts against the farmers.

## AS TO OCEAN FARES.

The Oceanic Company knows its own business best and may have good reason to think that it pays better to run the Alameda with a few cabin passengers at \$125 for the round trip than it does to send that vessel out with many passengers at \$90 or \$100. Nevertheless the big Atlantic lines adopt the other policy. If a man chooses to take a small or a slow steamer across the Atlantic he can get first cabin passage as low as \$45; but if his choice is a grayhound he pays much more. Here the small and the great steamers are put into the same fare schedule class and it costs just as much to ride on the Alameda as it does on the Ventura, the Korea or the Manchuria. Naturally the Alameda gets left. If there is nothing to be gained in passage money by taking the Alameda why should anybody prefer it to a newer steamer of three or four times its size, more stability and greater comforts?

If the Oceanic line could see its way clear to cut the Alameda rate the city would be gratified in more ways than one; pleased at the chance to avail itself of lower fares and at the incentive thus given to the tourist trade. To the lay mind it looks as if the Alameda could be kept very busy indeed as a cutrate ferry boat.

The guns of the New Orleans were the best of their class that the United States had in the Spanish war. They came with the ship from England and their range and accuracy surprised the American naval officers and led to some revision of our own naval armament. Landed at Guam and Midway these guns should make a sufficient defence of the cable stations for ordinary purposes.

Very soon one ought to hear from a Russian squadron in the neighborhood of Ceylon.

Nothing is heard of Kuroki. It is whispered that he killed himself because he failed to turn Kuropatkin's flank at Lisoyang.

If a little bleachery on one sugar estate can get up a coast revolt against the Spreckels trust what couldn't be done by a Territorial refinery, handling the whole island product?

Here's hoping that nobody will get into a contract which will compel him to use a perpetual motion machine which Pinkham hasn't yet invented.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)  
The transport Thomas will be here early in January.

Mrs. Q. H. Berrey returned from a visit to the mainland.

Mrs. Frank Thompson and infant returned on the Siberia.

The Jim Hill liner Minnesota has reached San Francisco.

August Dreier, wife and daughter have returned from the coast.

Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop and her mother, Mrs. Walker, have returned from California.

The Mauna Loa arrived yesterday with Christmas freight, young pigs predominating.

Champion Jeffries' father, an Evangelist, will be here on the 28th, en route for Australia.

Mrs. Bond of Kohala has returned after a visit of several months with relatives in California.

Charles H. Bellina of the Club stables will leave for the coast on business in Nevada next week.

Miss Elsie Waterhouse returned after visiting the fair and friends, both in the East, South and California.

Francis W. Smith, a former assistant manager of the Hawaiian, now holds a position in the Hotel del Monte, Cal.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)  
Welch & Co. have chartered three large vessels to carry sugar from Honolulu around the Horn to Delaware Breakwater. They are the Fort George, Willcott and Hawaiian Isles—Call.

It is reported the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is disposed to enter the passenger trade between Honolulu and the coast with the steamers Nevada and Nebraska, at \$50 single rate and \$90 the round trip.

Tommy Hore, the ten-year-old son of former Judge Hore of Wailua, was yesterday removed in the patrol wagon from Kamehameha Preparatory School to the Queen's Hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Frederick J. Russell, who once practiced law in Honolulu, is defendant in a suit in Oakland to prevent his receiving a contingent fee of half an estate that is valued at \$11,149. L. Jeanne and John de Souza are the plaintiffs.

Rev. H. H. Parker officiated in uniting in matrimony on Thursday evening at the residence of John A. Cummins in Nuuanu valley, Judge John T. de Bolt and Miss Lilly Birdie Wilson. Mr. Cummins gave the bride away. A fine supper was served after the ceremony. Following a reception Judge and Mrs. de Bolt drove to their residence at Kaimuki.

Attorney General Andrews rested the respondent's case in the matter of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mikala Kaipu, at five minutes after three yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ashford, for the writ, called President Pinkham of the Board of Health, and after his examination, asked for a continuance of the case until some time after Monday.

James F. Morgan and W. H. Hoogs will leave in the Sierra for San Francisco on business. Mr. Hoogs to remain away two or three months.

Christian Castendyk of Hilo and Mrs. Bernice Halstead Reid will be married at St. Clement's chapel by Rev. John Usborne on Monday evening.

E. D. Tenney is expected back from New York in January.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hana Sugar Company's property will be sold under foreclosure at noon today.

Dr. W. G. Rogers has returned from Maui and is again at his office in the Young Block.

C. M. Lovstad of Gregg & Co., has just returned from a business trip from Newburg, N. Y.

Rev. Arthur G. Lange, pastor of Palama chapel, left in the Siberia for missionary work in the Philippines.

Five inmates of the Boys' Industrial School will be released on parole as a Christmas favor earned by good conduct.

Mr. C. J. Day, recently returned from England will have charge of the Round Table Study at Y. M. C. A. hall, Sunday at 5 o'clock.

There will be no Advertiser tomorrow.

Frank B. McStocker has taken charge of the business of J. F. Morgan, the auctioneer, during the latter's absence on the coast.

Merchants are complaining of the unused Rapid Transit track on Queen street, which has got out of bearing with the roadway.

The William Isaacs arrested a few days ago for drunkenness, is not the William Isaacs of the Road Department of the Public Works bureau and secretary of the Tenth Precinct Republican Club.

Manuel Pacheco has made a deposition before Clerk George Lucas, relating that Philip Naone entered his store the evening he shot his wife, where he acted like a madman, though there was no sign of liquor on his breath.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt will give a Christmas address at Camp McKinley on Sunday night for the benefit of the soldiers. The address will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Myrtle Scott, who was here with the Kolb-Hill combination, is suing for a divorce from Dr. W. B. Estes of San Francisco. The former is now in Australia and the latter at Panama.

Donald McHattie Forbes and Miss Frances Mary Williams are to be married next Thursday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Moir, Papakou. The groom is head luna of Honokaa.

Christmas dinners:

AT TOWN HOTELS

Christmas dinners and entertainments following made the Royal Hawaiian and Alexander Young Hotels brilliant last evening, not only with electric illuminations and Hawaiian music, but with a large attendance of pleasure seekers, including townfolk as well as the guests at the hotels.

The Hawaiian Hotel was attractively decorated with palm branches and vines, while huge American and Hawaiian flags were appropriately draped in the dining hall. The dinner was made merry by several parties. Manager and Mrs. Church entertained a party including Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells and Miss Wells of Wailuku, Miss Reed of Sacramento, Mrs. A. P. Taylor and Mr. E. M. Watson. Another table was occupied by Prince and Princess Kawanakoa and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Deering. Portuguese Consul Canavarro entertained a small party, as did Captain and Mrs. Lyon and Miss Newcomb and Mr. Newcomb. The souvenir menu cards were much admired. Owing to many requests Mr. Church finally consented to give the guests the pleasure of dancing, although it had been his intention to have all adjourn to the Young Hotel for this purpose. After several dances this advice was followed.

The Young Hotel holiday dinner was largely attended. Every table was occupied and many dinner parties were in evidence. The menus were attractive souvenirs. Dancing was enjoyed by a merry crowd until long after midnight. Following is the Young menu:

California Oyster Cocktail.  
Green Turtle aux Queues  
Consomme Imperial.  
Salted Almonds Celery Sticks  
Pickled Walnuts Caviar on Toast  
Fillets of Soles, Maitre d'Hotel  
Cucumbers Pommes Persillade  
Frog Legs a la Poulette  
Sweetbreads a la Columbus  
Queen Fritters en Consomme  
Punch au Creme de Minthe  
Roast Young Turkey With Chestnuts  
and Cranberry Sauce  
Prime Ribs of Beef With Yorkshire  
Pudding.

Mashed and Steamed Potatoes  
Asparagus au Beurre  
Haricots Verts au Berre  
Browned Sweet Potatoes  
Quail on Toast aux Cressas  
Artichokes en Mayonnaise  
Lettuce With Egg  
Hot Mince Pie  
Green Apple Pie  
Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy Sauce  
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream, Assorted Cake  
Assorted Fruit Figs Nuts and Raisins  
Roquefort, Swiss or American  
Cheese  
Bent's Crackers  
Cafe Noir

The Moana Hotel Christmas dinner was given on Sunday. Many guests enjoyed the excellent dinner to the accompaniment of Hawaiian music. There was a dinner party for eighteen guests given by Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Humphris.

Peculiar  
To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alternative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much, real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUE A. HAINES, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKER.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 24, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
<b>MERCANTILE.</b>				
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	100	320	.....
<b>SUGAR.</b>				
Haw. Agricultural	5,000,000	20	.....	28
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	1,200,000	100	.....	74
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	81 1/2	82 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100	101	.....
Honokaa	2,000,000	100	115	.....
Haleiwa	500,000	100	115	.....
Kahuku	500,000	30	24 1/2	25
Kihel Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	112 1/2	.....
Koloa	150,000	100	101	.....
Koloa	500,000	100	110	.....
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20	7 1/2	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	4,500,000	100	107 1/2	.....
Onomaea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	30	7 1/2	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	107 1/2	.....
Olovala	150,000	100	94	.....
Papaehaia Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	80	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala	750,000	100	115	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	110	.....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	110	.....
Waialua, Co.	4,500,000	100	85	87 1/2
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	.....
Waimanalo	250,000	100	.....	.....
<b>STEAMSHIP CO.</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	110	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	100	.....
H. B. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	57 1/2	62 1/2
Autual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	.....	10
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	70
Hilo B. & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Haw. Terr. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Terr. 4 1/2 p. c. (Fire Claims)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Haw. Plant. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Haleiwa 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hawaiian Sugar 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	111
Hilo B. & Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	9